A.D. 1862, 2nd December. N° 3237.

SPECIFICATION

OF

RICHARD KINGSMAN CAUTLEY.

ELECTRO-THERMAL BATHS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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A.D. 1862, *2nd December.* N° 3237.

Electro-thermal Baths.

(*This Invention received Provisional Protection only.*)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Richard Kingsman Cautley at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 2nd December 1862.—A communication from abroad by Mark House, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States.

I, Richard Kingsman Cautley, of Thorney, in the County of Cambridge, Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "Improvements in Electro-thermal Baths," a communication from Mark House, the Inventor, of Cleveland, Ohio, United States, to be as follows:—

The nature of my Invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the parts of an electric bath, whereby the current of electricity is more perfectly controlled, and more conveniently and advantageously applied to the human body for the cure of disease.

The bathing tub employed is of a cylindrical or other convenient form, and contains a non-conducting net basket or tray suitable for containing the body of the patient. This basket rests upon an insulated support extending the length of its base. Two revolving metal frames, similar to crank axles, with their centre of motion in the centre of each end of the bathing tub, are constructed and arranged to rotate freely in the space between the sides of said tub and basket without interfering with one another; the only obstacle to a complete revolution being the aforesaid support. On the outside of each of these frames a movable plate is fixed, insulated from the frame by an insulating cone or conductor. These conductors or poles are charged with electricity through wires connecting with the generator. Upon the end of a short flexible conductor extending from each of these poles a sponge is attached. By rotating the frames and changing the position of the movable plates on the frames, and consequently the two poles, the current of electricity may be readily controlled or passed in any direction through the conducting medium. When either of the poles are brought by the rotation of the frame above the water-line the current will pass to the sponge, which can be readily carried to the desired part of the body by the patient or attendant. One end of the bottom of the net basket or tray is an incline to support the head of the patient. Upon the under side of this incline is hinged a metallic plate conductor, which is constructed so that the same may be brought in contact with the said incline, or removed therefrom in order to regulate the degree of intensity of the electric current passing upon the head and neck without changing the quantity. This plate is supplied from the same generator as the poles.

In the construction of this bath all the parts, whether movable or stationary, except the electrodes, should be non-conducting, or made so by insulation.

LONDON:
Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1863.